In the Claims

Claims 1 - 14 (Cancelled)

15. (New) A method for inducing activity of an RNAi in cells comprising:

introducing TAT protein and a nucleic acid coding for sense and antisense sequences of an RNAi of interest into eukaryote cells, which sense and antisense sequences are separated by a nucleotide separating sequence comprising at least SEQ ID No. 1, coding for at least one nucleotide sequence contained in a TAR sequence for a time sufficient to be recognized by the TAT protein under conditions in which the nucleic acid is transcribed in RNA so that the transcribed separating sequence and the TAT protein form a complex inhibiting the activity of the RNAi of interest; and

withdrawing the TAT protein to induce acitivity of the RNA.

16. (New) The method according to claim 15, wherein the nucleic acid comprising the sequences coding for the sense and antisense sequences of an RNAi of interest separated by the separating sequence is introduced into the cell in the form of a vector.

17. (New) The method according to claim 16, wherein the vector is a plasmid or a viral vector.

18. (New) The method according to claim 16, wherein the nucleic acid is under the control of a transcription promoter.

19. (New) The method according to claim 16, wherein the nucleic acid further comprises an antibiotic resistance gene.

20. (New) The method according to claim 19, wherein the antibiotic resistance gene is a neomycin resistance gene.

21. (New) The method according to claim 15, wherein transfected cells are mammalian cells.

22. (New) The method according to claim 15, wherein the TAT protein is introduced into the eukaryote cells by cultures of the cells in a culture environment containing the TAT protein.

23. (New) The method according to claim 22, wherein transcription of the RNAi is induced by cultivating the eukaryote cells in an environment that does not contain TAT protein.

24. (New) The method according to claim 15, wherein the TAT protein is introduced into the eukaryote cells by introducing an inducible vector comprising a nucleotide sequence coding for the TAT protein into the cells.

25. (New) The method according to claim 24, wherein transcription of the RNAi is induced by blocking synthesis of the TAT protein.

26. (New) A cell or a line of cells transfected by the nucleic acid according to claim 15.

27. (New) A pharmaceutical composition comprising at least one nucleic acid according to claim 15 and, optionally, a compatible excipient.

28. (New) A pharmaceutical composition comprising a cell or line of cells according to claim 26 and, optionally, a compatible excipient.